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History of plague cases previously reported.

The death reported in my cablegram of July 21 was of a Japanese laborer living at Aiea Plantation 12 miles from Honolulu. The necropsy was performed during the night by Doctor McDonald. Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie was not notified, so no specimen* or cultures were obtained. Doctor McDonald considered the case one of typical plague at necropsy. This case will be designated No. 1 of the recrudescence. The other case referred to in my cablegram of same date—case No. 2—died July 24, name S. N., age 8, Japanese, son of preceding case; sickened in same house. Necropsied in presence of Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie, who took cultures and will report later, when examination has been completed. At present he makes a provisional diagnosis of bubonic plague. This case is designated as No. 2.

Cases Nos. 3 and 4, reported July 29:

Case No. 3. A. A., age 6, female, sickened at her home on Looisa lane and Cooke street, Honolulu proper, on July 19; walked, July 25, to dispensary for treatment, where she was seen, and cultures were taken from left femoral bubo by Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie. He regards the case as sufficiently suspicious to justify investigation.

Case No. 4. G. K., age 22, male, Japanese, sickened July 12, 2 days after visiting Aiea; was first seen by Passed Assistant Surgeon Currie on July 26, who took cultures and will report later. For present a provisional diagnosis of bubonic plague has been made. Both cases are isolated at Kilihi Hospital and the indications are that they will recover.

The last case at Honolulu was reported July 22.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Reynolds reports as follows: Week ended August 4, 1907. Present officially estimated population, 6,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 30	Rosina	New Orleans	30	14	0	0
Aug. 4	Habil	do	15	0	0	0

Reports from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended August 3, 1907. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 28	Rosina	New Orleans	30	0	0	0
30	Katie	Mobile	23	0	2	0
Aug. 1	Dictator	New Orleans	19	0	0	0
2	Viatordo	17	0	0	0

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Cholera epidemic in Kashmir.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports:

Week ended July 6, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Barotse*, bound for Philadelphia and New York, with a total crew of 65, and to the steamship *Lindenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 72. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended July 13, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Beatrice*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 30. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and effects of Asiatics disinfected.

Week ended July 6, 1907: Forty-four deaths from cholera, 18 from plague, and 9 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India, week ended June 29, 1907. Thirty-seven cases and 43 deaths, and 9,282 cases and 8,651 deaths, respectively.

During the week ended July 9, 1907, there were but 42 cases and 26 deaths from cholera reported from Kashmir. These figures are probably incorrect, as there were reported 374 cases in Kulgan in the previous week. It is hardly probable that they all recovered.

Danger of introduction of sleeping sickness from Africa.

The following is received from Consul-General Michael, under date of June 19:

The comparatively recent introduction of plague into India (1897) and its rapid and fatal spread throughout the country have rendered Europeans and Hindus very uneasy on the subject of sleeping sickness, which is creating such consternation in parts of Africa. Owing to the constant communication between India and Africa, the going and returning of native Hindus, who emigrate thither to work for a time and then return to India, it is feared that the germ of the disease may be brought back by returning Hindus and thus introduce another scourge into the country. For this reason the deliberations of the African Colonial Conference, now being held in London, on the subject of combating the disease, are of uncommon interest to the people of India.

This malady has been known for centuries, having been first brought to the notice of Europe by the Portuguese Jesuit fathers in West Africa. It is, however, only within the last few years that it has received any general attention, and it is only still more recently